Part 2 - Engine Information

EP #		**Ignition type**	☐ Spark ☐ Compression
EU #		**Black start?(2)**	☐ Yes ☐ No
Engine manufacturer		**Emergency engine?(3)**	☐ Yes ☐ No
Model #		**2 or 4-Stroke? (SI only)**	☐ 2-stroke ☐ 4-stroke
Model year		**Rich or lean burn?(4) (SI only)**	☐ Rich burn ☐ Lean burn
Fuel type		**Portable?(5)**	☐ Yes ☐ No
Rated capacity (bhp)		**Manufacturer certified?**	☐ Yes ☐ No
Displacement CI only (liters/cylinder)		**Modification/ reconstruction date(6)**	
Date of construction(1)			

(1) Date the engine was ordered.

(2) An engine whose only purpose is to start up a combustion turbine

(3) Emergency stationary internal combustion engine is a stationary Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) whose operation is limited to emergency situations and required testing and maintenance. Examples include stationary ICE used to produce power for critical networks or equipment (including power supplied to portions of a facility) when electric power from the local utility (or the normal power source, if the facility runs on its own power production) is interrupted, or stationary ICE used to pump water in the case of fire or flood, etc. Stationary ICE used to supply power to an electric grid or that supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity are not considered to be emergency engines.

(4) *Rich burn engine* means any four-stroke spark ignited engine where the manufacturer's recommended operating air/fuel ratio divided by the stoichiometric air/fuel ratio at full load conditions is less than or equal to 1.1. Engines originally manufactured as rich burn engines, but modified prior to December 19, 2002 with passive emission control technology for NO_X (such as pre-combustion chambers) will be considered lean burn engines. Also, existing engines where there are no manufacturer's recommendations regarding air/fuel ratio will be considered a rich burn engine if the excess oxygen content of the exhaust at full load conditions is less than or equal to 2 percent.
Lean burn engine means any two-stroke or four-stroke spark ignited engine that does not meet the definition of a rich burn engine.

(5) A portable engine that will remain at a location more than 12 months or a portable engine that operates more than 3 months per year as part of a seasonal source that returns to the same location is considered a stationary engine.

(6) A modification is a physical or operational change that can increase the emissions of a regulated air pollutant. Reconstruction is replacing the components on an existing engine and the cost of the replacement components exceeds 50% of the cost of a new engine. See 40 CFR 60.14 and 60.15 for complete definitions.